

LIBYA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 59	Territorial Waters	12nm	
	Jun 85	Shipping Regulations		Innocent passage requires prior notification and must occur in daylight; four prohibited zones established. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1985.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 73	Foreign Ministry Note Verbale		Claimed Gulf of Sidra as Libyan internal waters. Claimed closing line measuring approx. 300nm along 32° 30' N lat. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1974, 1979 and 1985 and conducted operational assertions in 1981-1983 (overflights), 1984 and 1986.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 24	Genoa Notice to Mariners 40/74	20nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 82	ICJ Judgment		Libya-Tunisia boundary determined; implementing agreement required.
	Dec 87	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Malta EIF.
	Apr 89	Agreement		Agreement implementing Tunisia continental shelf boundary decision EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

AGREEMENT BETWEEN MALTA AND LIBYA IMPLEMENTING ARTICLE III OF THE SPECIAL AGREEMENT AND THE JUDGMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 1

The delimitation of the area of continental shelf appertaining to [Libya] and the Republic of Malta respectively within the meridians 13° 50' E and 15° 10' E shall be arcs of great circles between the following points in the sequence given below:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
1	34° 40' 46"	13° 50' 00"
2	34° 40' 10"	13° 52' 31"
3	34° 39' 16"	13° 56' 09"
4	34° 37' 11"	14° 04' 15"
5	34° 37' 02"	14° 05' 14"
6	34° 35' 20"	14° 15' 37"

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
7	34° 34' 07"	14° 23' 54"
8	34° 33' 07"	14° 31' 29"
9	34° 32' 18"	14° 37' 24"
10	34° 31' 20"	14° 49' 07"
11	34° 29' 53"	15° 10' 00"

AGREEMENT BETWEEN LIBYA AND TUNISIA TO IMPLEMENT THE JUDGMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
IN THE TUNISIA/LIBYA CONTINENTAL SHELF CASE

Article 1

The continental shelf delimitation line between the two countries consists of two sectors as follows:

A. The First Sector. Starts from the point where the outer limit of the territorial sea of the two countries is intersected by a straight line drawn from the land frontier point of Ras Ajdir, through the point 33° 55' North and 12° East seaward, forming a bearing of approximately 26° east, thus on the same bearing, to the point of its intersection with the parallel of latitude 34° 10' 30".

B. The Second Sector. At the point determined by the parallel latitude mentioned above (34° 10' 30") the line of delimitation is to veer towards the northeast, with a bearing of 52° and extends northeastwards till it meets a line of delimitation with third States.